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(54) Title: HUMANIZED ANTIBODIES

(57) Abstract: Humanized forms of mouse antibody 3D6 that retain the binding properties of mouse 3D6 are disclosed. Also disclosed are processes for making the humanized antibody, intermediates for making the humanized antibodies, including, nucleotide sequences, vectors, transformed host cells, and methods of using the humanized antibody to treat, prevent, alleviate, reverse, or otherwise ameliorate symptoms or pathology or both, that are associated with Down's syndrome or pre-clinical or clinical Alzheimer's disease or cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

HUMANIZED ANTIBODIES

This application claims priority of US 60/287,539, filed 2001 April 30, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The invention relates to humanized antibodies useful for treating and preventing
5 human diseases associated with amyloid β ($A\beta$), such as Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and cerebral amyloid angiopathy. Mouse monoclonal antibody 3D6 has been widely used in analytical methods. After 3D6 was administered to a group of 11.5-12 month-old heterozygous, transgenic PDAPP mice (APP^{V717F}) at a weekly intraperitoneal dose of about 10 mg/kg for six months, it has been reported that the mice had significantly
10 reduced plaque burden, although the specific location of the reduction was not disclosed. [Bard, F., *et al.*, *Nature Med.* 6:916-919 (2000); WO 00/72876 and WO 00/72880, 7 December, 2000]. It was asserted that the antibody gained access to the central nervous system in sufficient amounts to "decorate" β -amyloid plaques. Finally, it was stated that mouse 3D6 induces phagocytosis of amyloid plaques in *in vitro* studies.

15 Methods for administering aggregated $A\beta$ 1-42 to provoke an immunologic response and reduced amyloid deposits are described in PCT publication WO99/27944, published 10 June 1999. The description postulates that full-length aggregated $A\beta$ peptide would be a useful immunogen. The application also indicates that antibodies that bind to $A\beta$ peptide could be used as alternate therapeutic agents. However, this appears
20 to be speculation since the supporting data reflect protocols that involve active immunization using, for example, $A\beta$ 1-42.

WO 99/60024, published 25 November 1999, is directed to methods for amyloid removal using anti-amyloid antibodies. The mechanism, however, is stated to utilize the ability of anti- $A\beta$ antibodies to bind to pre-formed amyloid deposits (i.e. plaques) and
25 result in subsequent microglial clearance of localized plaques. This mechanism was not proved *in vivo*. This publication further states that to be effective against $A\beta$ plaques, anti- $A\beta$ antibodies must be delivered directly to the brain, because antibodies cannot cross the blood brain barrier.

Queen, *et al.* describe methods of humanizing antibodies [*e.g.*, US Patent Nos.
30 5,585,089, 5,693,761, 5,693,762, 6,180,370].

Humanized forms of 3D6 are needed for use in humans having Down's syndrome, or pre-clinical or clinical Alzheimer's disease or cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA). However, it is not known whether 3D6 can be humanized so that the humanized antibody retained the binding properties of the mouse antibody.

5 Summary of the Invention

 This invention provides humanized forms of 3D6. These humanized antibodies have binding properties (affinity and epitope location) that are approximately the same as those of the mouse 3D6 antibody. The invention includes antibodies, single chain antibodies, and fragments thereof. The invention includes antibodies wherein the CDR
10 are those of mouse monoclonal antibody 3D6 (sequences SEQ ID NO:1 through SEQ ID NO:6) and wherein the antibodies retain approximately the binding properties of the mouse antibody and have *in vitro* and *in vivo* properties functionally equivalent to the mouse antibody. In another aspect, this invention provides humanized antibodies and fragments thereof, wherein the variable regions have sequences comprising the CDR from
15 mouse antibody 3D6 and specific human framework sequences (sequences SEQ ID NO:7 - SEQ ID NO:10), wherein the antibodies retain approximately the binding properties of the mouse antibody and have *in vitro* and *in vivo* properties functionally equivalent to the mouse antibody 3D6. In another aspect, this invention provides humanized antibodies and fragments thereof, wherein the light chain is SEQ ID NO:11 and the heavy chain is
20 SEQ ID NO:12.

 Also part of the invention are polynucleotide sequences that encode the humanized antibodies or fragments thereof disclosed above, vectors comprising the polynucleotide sequences encoding the humanized antibodies or fragments thereof, host cells transformed with the vectors or incorporating the polynucleotides that express the humanized
25 antibodies or fragments thereof, pharmaceutical formulations of the humanized antibodies and fragments thereof disclosed herein, and methods of making and using the same.

 Such humanized antibodies and fragments thereof are useful for, among other things, treating and preventing diseases and conditions characterized by A β plaques or A β toxicity in the brain, such as Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and cerebral
30 amyloid angiopathy in humans.

The invention also includes use of a humanized antibody of the present invention for the manufacture of a medicament, including prolonged expression of recombinant sequences of the antibody or antibody fragment in human tissues, for treating, preventing, or reversing Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or cerebral amyloid angiopathy, or
5 to inhibit the formation of amyloid plaques or the effects of toxic soluble A β species in humans.

Detailed Description of the Invention

We have surprisingly found that humanized antibodies, wherein the CDRs originate from mouse monoclonal antibody 3D6 and the framework and other portions of
10 the antibodies originate from a human germ line, bind A β 1-40 and A β 1-42 with at least the affinity with which mouse 3D6 binds A β . Thus, we have a reasonable basis for believing that humanized antibodies of this specificity, modified to reduce their immunogenicity by converting them to a humanized form, offer the opportunity to treat, both prophylactically and therapeutically, conditions in humans that are associated with
15 formation of beta-amyloid plaques. These conditions include, as noted above, pre-clinical and clinical Alzheimer's, Down's syndrome, and pre-clinical and clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

As used herein, the word "treat" includes therapeutic treatment, where a condition to be treated is already known to be present and prophylaxis - i.e., prevention of, or
20 amelioration of, the possible future onset of a condition.

By "antibody" is meant a monoclonal antibody *per se*, or an immunologically effective fragment thereof, such as an Fab, Fab', or F(ab')₂ fragment thereof. In some contexts, herein, fragments will be mentioned specifically for emphasis; nevertheless, it will be understood that regardless of whether fragments are specified, the term "antibody"
25 includes such fragments as well as single-chain forms. As long as the protein retains the ability specifically to bind its intended target, it is included within the term "antibody." Also included within the definition "antibody" are single chain forms. Preferably, but not necessarily, the antibodies useful in the invention are produced recombinantly. Antibodies may or may not be glycosylated, though glycosylated antibodies are preferred.
30 Antibodies are properly cross-linked via disulfide bonds, as is well known.

The basic antibody structural unit is known to comprise a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kDa) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kDa). The amino-terminal portion of each chain includes a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The carboxy-terminal portion of each chain defines a constant region primarily responsible for effector function.

Light chains are classified as kappa and lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD and IgE, respectively. Within light and heavy chains, the variable and constant regions are joined by a "J" region of about 12 or more amino acids, with the heavy chain also including a "D" region of about 3 or more amino acids.

The variable regions of each light/heavy chain pair form the antibody binding site. Thus, an intact antibody has two binding sites. The chains all exhibit the same general structure of relatively conserved framework regions (FR) joined by three hypervariable regions, also called complementarity determining regions or CDRs. The CDRs from the two chains of each pair are aligned by the framework regions, enabling binding to a specific epitope. From N- terminal to C-terminal, both light and heavy chains comprise the domains FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3 and FR4. The assignment of amino acids to each domain is in accordance with well known conventions [Kabat "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest" National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., 1987 and 1991; Chothia, et al., J. Mol. Biol. 196:901-917 (1987); Chothia, et al., Nature 342:878-883 (1989)].

By "humanized antibody" is meant an antibody that is composed partially or fully of amino acid sequences derived from a human antibody germline by altering the sequence of an antibody having non-human complementarity determining regions (CDR). A humanized immunoglobulin does not encompass a chimeric antibody, having a mouse variable region and a human constant region. However, the variable region of the antibody and even the CDR are humanized by techniques that are by now well known in the art. The framework regions of the variable regions are substituted by the corresponding human framework regions leaving the non-human CDR substantially intact. As mentioned above, it is sufficient for use in the methods of the invention, to

employ an immunologically specific fragment of the antibody, including fragments representing single chain forms.

Humanized antibodies have at least three potential advantages over non-human and chimeric antibodies for use in human therapy:

5 1) because the effector portion is human, it may interact better with the other parts of the human immune system (e.g., destroy the target cells more efficiently by complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC).

10 2) The human immune system should not recognize the framework or C region of the humanized antibody as foreign, and therefore the antibody response against such an injected antibody should be less than against a totally foreign non-human antibody or a partially foreign chimeric antibody.

15 3) Injected non-human antibodies have been reported to have a half-life in the human circulation much shorter than the half-life of human antibodies. Injected humanized antibodies will have a half-life essentially identical to naturally occurring human antibodies, allowing smaller and less frequent doses to be given.

The design of humanized immunoglobulins may be carried out as follows. As to the human framework region, a framework or variable region amino acid sequence of a CDR-providing non-human immunoglobulin is compared with corresponding sequences in a human immunoglobulin variable region sequence collection, and a sequence having a high percentage of identical amino acids is selected. When an amino acid falls under the following category, the framework amino acid of a human immunoglobulin to be used (acceptor immunoglobulin) is replaced by a framework amino acid from a CDR-providing non-human immunoglobulin (donor immunoglobulin):

25 (a) the amino acid in the human framework region of the acceptor immunoglobulin is unusual for human immunoglobulin at that position, whereas the corresponding amino acid in the donor immunoglobulin is typical for human immunoglobulin at that position;

(b) the position of the amino acid is immediately adjacent to one of the CDRs; or

30 (c) any side chain atom of a framework amino acid is within about 5-6 angstroms (center-to-center) of any atom of a CDR amino acid in a three dimensional immunoglobulin model [Queen, *et al.*, Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 86:10029-10033

(1989), and Co, *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 2869 (1991)]. When each of the amino acid in the human framework region of the acceptor immunoglobulin and a corresponding amino acid in the donor immunoglobulin is unusual for human immunoglobulin at that position, such an amino acid is replaced by an amino acid typical
 5 for human immunoglobulin at that position.

A preferred humanized antibody is a humanized form of mouse antibody 3D6.

The CDRs of humanized 3D6 have the following amino acid sequences:

light chain CDR1:

1 5 10 15
 10 Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn
 (SEQ ID NO:1)

light chain CDR2:

1 5
 15 Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser (SEQ ID NO:2)

light chain CDR3:

1 5
 20 Trp Gln Gly Thr His Phe Pro Arg Thr (SEQ ID NO:3)

heavy chain CDR1:

1 5
 Asn Tyr Gly Met Ser (SEQ ID NO:4)

25 heavy chain CDR2:

1 5 10 15
 Ser Ile Arg Ser Gly Gly Gly Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Asp Asn Val Lys Gly
 (SEQ ID NO:5)

30 and, heavy chain CDR3:

1 5 10
 Tyr Asp His Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ser Asp Tyr (SEQ ID NO:6).

A preferred light chain variable region of a humanized antibody of the present
 35 invention has the following amino acid sequence, in which the framework originated from human germline Vk segment DPK19 and J segment Jk4:

1 5 10 15
 40 Xaa Val Val Met Thr Gln Xaa Pro Leu Xaa Leu Pro Val Thr Xaa Gly
 20 25 30
 Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Asp Ser
 45 35 40 45
 Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Leu Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ser
 50 55 60

Pro Xaa Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 5
 Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Trp Gln Gly
 85 90 95
 Thr His Phe Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Xaa Glu Ile Lys
 10 100 105 110
 Arg (SEQ ID NO:7)

15

wherein:

- Xaa at position 1 is Asp or Tyr;
- Xaa at position 7 is Ser or Thr;
- Xaa at position 10 is Ser or Thr;
- 20 Xaa at position 15 is Leu, Ile, or Val;
- Xaa at position 50 is Arg or Lys;
- Xaa at position 88 is Val or Leu; and
- Xaa at position 109 is Val or Leu.

- 25 A preferred heavy chain variable region of a humanized antibody of the present invention has the following amino acid sequence, in which the framework originated from human germline VH segment DP-45 and J segment JH4, with several amino acid substitutions to the consensus amino acids in the same human subgroup to reduce potential immunogenicity:

30 1 5 10 15
 Glu Val Xaa Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly
 20 25 30
 Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Gly Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Asn Tyr
 35 35 40 45
 Gly Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val
 50 55 60
 40 Ala Ser Ile Arg Ser Gly Gly Gly Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Asp Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Glu Asn Ala Lys Asn Xaa Leu Tyr
 45 85 90 95
 Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Xaa Xaa Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys

(SEO ID NO:8)

10 Xaa at position 78 is Ser or Thr;
Xaa at position 87 is Arg or Lys;
Xaa at position 88 is Ala, Ser, or Thr; and
Xaa at position 114 is Leu, Thr, Ile, or Val.

```

1      5      10      15
20 Asp Val Val Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Leu Gly
      20      25      30
Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Asp Ser
      35      40      45
25 Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Leu Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ser
      50      55      60
Pro Arg Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
30      65      70      75      80
Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
      85      90      95
Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Trp Gln Gly
35      100      105      110
Thr His Phe Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
40 Arg
                                     (SEQ ID NO

```

8

20 25 30
 Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Gly Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Asn Tyr
 5 35 40 45
 Gly Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val
 50 55 60
 Ala Ser Ile Arg Ser Gly Gly Gly Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Asp Asn Val
 10 65 70 75 80
 Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Glu Asn Ala Lys Asn Ser Leu Tyr
 85 90 95
 15 Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
 100 105 110
 Val Arg Tyr Asp His Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ser Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
 20 115
 Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser (SEQ ID NO:10).

A preferred light chain for a humanized antibody of the present invention has the
 25 amino acid sequence:

1 5 10 15
 Asp Val Val Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Leu Gly
 20 25 30
 30 Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Asp Ser
 35 40 45
 Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Leu Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ser
 50 55 60
 35 Pro Arg Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 65 70 75 80
 40 Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 85 90 95
 Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Trp Gln Gly
 100 105 110
 45 Thr His Phe Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
 115 120 135
 Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu
 130 135 140
 50 Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe
 145 150 155 160
 55 Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln
 165 170 175
 Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser
 180 185 190
 60 Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu

A preferred heavy chain for a humanized antibody of the present invention has the amino acid sequence:

10

275 280 285
 Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn
 5 290 295 300
 Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu
 10 325 330 335
 Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys
 340 345 350
 15 Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
 355 360 365
 Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr
 20 370 375 380
 Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu
 25 405 410 415
 Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
 420 425 430
 30 Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu
 435 440 445
 Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly
 35 Lys (SEQ ID NO:12)

Other sequences are possible for the light and heavy chains for humanized 3D6.
 The immunoglobulins can have two pairs of light chain/heavy chain complexes, at least
 one chain comprising one or more mouse complementarity determining regions
 40 functionally joined to human framework region segments.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to recombinant polynucleotides
 encoding antibodies which, when expressed, comprise the heavy and light chain CDRs
 from an antibody of the present invention. Exemplary polynucleotides, which on
 expression code for the polypeptide chains comprising the heavy and light chain CDRs of
 45 monoclonal antibody 3D6 are given herein. Due to codon degeneracy, other
 polynucleotide sequences can be readily substituted for those sequences. Particularly
 preferred polynucleotides of the present invention encode antibodies, which when
 expressed, comprise the CDRs of SEQ ID NO:1 – SEQ ID NO:6, or any of the variable
 regions of SEQ ID NO:7 – SEQ ID NO:10, or the light and heavy chains of SEQ ID
 50 NO:11 and SEQ ID NO:12.

The polynucleotides will typically further include an expression control polynucleotide sequence operably linked to the humanized immunoglobulin coding sequences, including naturally-associated or heterologous promoter regions. Preferably, the expression control sequences will be eukaryotic promoter systems in vectors capable of transforming or transfecting eukaryotic host cells, but control sequences for prokaryotic hosts may also be used. Once the vector has been incorporated into the appropriate host cell line, the host cell is propagated under conditions suitable for expressing the nucleotide sequences, and, as desired, the collection and purification of the light chains, heavy chains, light/heavy chain dimers or intact antibodies, binding fragments or other immunoglobulin forms may follow.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention capable of ultimately expressing the desired humanized antibodies can be formed from a variety of different polynucleotides (genomic or cDNA, RNA, synthetic oligonucleotides, etc.) and components (e.g., V, J, D, and C regions), using any of a variety of well known techniques. Joining appropriate genomic and synthetic sequences is a common method of production, but cDNA sequences may also be utilized.

Below is a cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:17), from which the light chain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 may be expressed.

```

20      1  ATGATGAGTCCTGCCAGTTCCTGTTCTGTTAGTGCTCTGGATTCTGGGAAACCAACGGT  60
      M M S P A Q F L F L L V L W I R E T N G

      61  GATGTTGTGATGACCCAGTCTCCACTCTCCTTGCCCTGTTACCCTGGGACAACCAGCCTCC  120
25      D V V M T Q S P L S L P V T L G Q P A S

      121  ATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTAGATAGTGATGGAAGACATATTTGAATTGG  180
30      I S C K S S Q S L L D S D G K T Y L N W

      181  TTGCAACAGCGCCCAGGCCAGTCTCCAAGACGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGAC  240
      L Q Q R P G Q S P R R L I Y L V S K L D

      241  TCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGGACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATC  300
35      S G V P D R F S G S G S G T D F T L K I

      301  AGCAGAGTCGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTATTGCTGGCAAGGTACACATTTTCCT  360
40      S R V E A E D V G V Y Y C W Q G T H F P

      361  CGGACGTTCCGGTGGAGGCACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAACGTA CTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTG  420
45      R T F G G G T K V E I K R T V A A P S V

      421  TTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTG  480

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F I F P P S D E Q L K S G T A S V V C L
CTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAA
541 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 540
5 L N N F Y P R E A K V Q W K V D N A L Q
TCGGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGCCTC
541 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 600
S G N S Q E S V T E Q D S K D S T Y S L
AGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTACGCCTGCGAA
601 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 660
S S T L T L S K A D Y E K H K V Y A C E
GTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO:17)
661 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 720
V T H Q G L S S P V T K S F N R G E C (SEQ ID NO:19)

Below is a cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:18), from which the heavy chain having
20 the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20 may be expressed.

ATGAACCTTCGGGCTCAGCTTGATTTTCCTTGTCTTAAAGGTGTCCAGTGTGAA
1 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 60
M N F G L S L I F L V L V L K G V Q C E
GTGCAACTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTAGTGCAGCCTGGAGGCTCTCTGAGGCTCTCC
61 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 120
V Q L V E S G G G L V Q P G G S L R L S
TGTGCAGGCTCTGGATTCACTTTTCAGTAACTATGGCATGTCTTGGGTTCCGCCAGGCTCTCT
121 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 180
C A G S G F T F S N Y G M S W V R Q A P
SGAAAGGGACTGGAGTGGGTTGCATCCATTAGGAGTGGTGGTGGTAGAACCTACTATTCA
181 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 240
G K G L E W V A S I R S G G G R T Y Y S
GACAATGTAAAGGGCCGATTACCATCTCCAGAGAGAATGCCAAGAACAGCCTGTACCTG
241 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 300
D N V K G R F T I S R E N A K N S L Y L
CAAATGAACAGTCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTGTCTATTATTGTGTGAGATATGATCAC
301 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 360
Q M N S L R A E D T A V Y Y C V R Y D H
TATAGTGGTAGCTCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGCACCTTGGTCACAGTCTCCTCAGCCTCC
361 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 420
Y S G S S D Y W G Q G T L V T V S S A S
ACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACA
421 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 480
T K G P S V F P L A P S S K S T S G G T
GCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAAC
481 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 540
A A L G C L V K D Y F P E P V T V S W N
TCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTC
541 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 600
S G A L T S G V H T F P A V L Q S S G L
TACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATC
601 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 660
Y S L S S V V T V P S S S L G T Q T Y I

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5      661  TGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCT 720
      C N V N H K P S N T K V D K K V E P K S

10     721  TGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCA 780
      C D K T H T C P P C P A P E L L G G P S

15     781  GTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTC 840
      V F L F P P K P K D T L M I S R T P E V

20     841  ACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTG 900
      T C V V V D V S H E D P E V K F N W Y V

25     901  GACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACG 960
      D G V E V H N A K T K P R E E Q Y N S T

30     961  TACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC 1020
      Y R V V S V L T V L H Q D W L N G K E Y

35     1021 AAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGGCC 1080
      K C K V S N K A L P A P I E K T I S K A

40     1081 AAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCAAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACC 1140
      K G Q P R E P Q V Y T L P P S R D E L T

45     1141 AAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTG 1200
      K N Q V S L T C L V K G F Y P S D I A V

50     1201 GAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGAGAACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGAC 1260
      E W E S N G Q P E N N Y K T T P P V L D

55     1261 TCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAG 1320
      S D G S F F L Y S K L T V D K S R W Q Q

60     1321 GGGAACTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAG 1380
      G N V F S C S V M H E A L H N H Y T Q K

      1381 AGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO:18) 1416
      S L S L S P G K (SEQ ID NO:20)

```

The complete sequence of a humanized 3D6 light chain gene with introns (located
 55 between MluI and BamHI sites, as in pVk-Hu3D6) is shown below (SEQ ID NO:15).
 The nucleotide number indicates its position in pVk-Hu3D6. The Vk and Ck exons are
 translated in single letter code; the dot indicates the translation termination codon. The
 mature light chain starts at the double-underlined aspartic acid (D). The intron sequence
 is in italics. The polyA signal is underlined. The expressed light chain corresponds to
 60 SEQ ID NO:11 when mature.

The complete sequence of a humanized 3D6 heavy chain gene with introns

619 ACGCGTCCACCATGAACCTCGGGCTCAGCTTGATTTTCCTTGTCTTGCTCTTAAAGGTGTCCAGTGTGAAGTGCAACTG
M N F G L S L I F L V L V L K G V Q C E V Q L
699 GTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTAGTGCAGCCTGGAGGCTCTGAGGCTCTCCTGTGAGGCTCTGGATTCACTTTCAGTAA
V E S G G G L V Q P G G S L R L S C A G S G F T F S N
779 CTATGGCATGTCTTGGGTTCCGCCAGGCTCCTGAAAGGGACTGGAGTGGGTTGCATCCATTAGGAGTGGTGGTGGTAGAA
Y G A T T S W V R Q A P G K G L E W V A S I R S S G G G R
859 CCTACTMTTCAGACAATGTAAAGGCGGATCACCATTCTCCAGAGAGAATGCCAAGAACAGCCTGTACCTGCAAAATGAAC
T Y Y S D N V K G R F T I S R E N A K N S L Y L Q M N
939 AGTCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTGTCTATTATTGTGTGATATGATCACTATAGTGGTAGCTCCGACTACTGGGGCCA
S L R A E D T A V Y Y C V R Y D H Y S G S S D Y W G Q
1019 GGGCACCTTGGTCACAGTCTCCTCAGGTGAGTCTCACAACTCTAGAGCTTTCTGGGGCAGGCCAGGCTGACCTTGGC
G T L V T V S S

1099 TTTGGGGCAGGGAGGGGGCTAAGGTGAGGCAGGTGGCGCCAGCCAGGTGCACACCCAATGCCCATGAGCCAGACACTGG
 1179 ACGCTGAACCTCGCGGACAGTTAAGAACCCAGGGGCTCTGCGCCCTGGGGCCAGCTCTGTCCACACCGCGGTACATG
 1259 GCACCACCTCTCTTGACGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGGC
 5 1339 ACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGCTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAG
 T A A L G C' L V K D Y F P E P V T V S W N S G A L T S
 1419 CGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGGCCCTCCAGCA
 G V H T F P A V L Q S S G L Y S L S S V V T V P S S
 1499 GCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGGTGAGAGG
 10 S L G T Q T Y I C N V N H K P S N T K V D K K V
 1579 CCAGCACAGGGAGGGAGGGTGTCTGTGGAAGCCAGGCTCAGCGCTCCTGCTGGACGCATCCCGGCTATGCAGCCCCAG
 1659 TCCAGGGCAGCAAGGCAGGCCCCGTCTGCCTCTTACCCGGAGGCCCTGCCCCGCCCACTCATGCTCAGGGAGAGGGTC
 1739 TTCTGGCTTTTCCCCAGGCTCTGGGCAGGCACAGGCTAGGTGCCCCCTAACCCAGGCCCTGCACACAAAGGGGAGGTGC
 1819 TGGGCTCAGACCTGCCAAGAGCCATATCCGGGAGGACCTGCCCCTGACCTAAGCCACCCCAAGGCCAAACTCTCCAC
 15 1899 TCCCTCAGCTCGGACACCTTCTCTCTCCAGATTCCAGTAATCCCAATCTTCTCTGACAGGCCCAATCTTGAGAC
 E P K S C D
 1979 AAAACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCAGGTAAGCCAGCCAGGCTCGCCCTCCAGCTCAAGGCGGGAGGTCGCCCTAG
 K T H T C P P C P
 2059 AGTAGCCTGCATCCAGGGACAGGCCCCAGCCGGGTGCTGACACGTCCACCTCCATCTCTTCTCAGCACCTGAACCTCTG
 20 G G P S V F L F P P K P K D T L M I S R T P E V T C V
 2139 GGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTAGGTCACATGCGT
 G G P S V F L F P P K P K D T L M I S R T P E V T C V
 2219 GGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGA
 V V D V S H E D P E V K F N W Y V D G V H N A K
 25 2299 CAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTGTGAGCGTCTCACCCTCTGCACAGGACTGGCTGAAT
 T K P R E E Q Y N S T Y R V V S V L T V L H Q D W L N
 2379 GGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCCAAAGGTGG
 G K E Y K C K V S N K A L P A P I E K T I S K A K
 2459 GACCCGTGGGGTGGGAGGGCCACATGGACAGAGGCGGCTCGGCCCCACCTCTGCCCTGAGAGTGACCGCTGTACCAACC
 30 2539 TCTGTCCCTACAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCCCATCCCGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAGGT
 G Q P R E P Q V Y T L P P S R D E L T K N Q V
 2619 CAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACA
 S L T C L V K G F Y P S D I A V E W E S N G Q P E N
 2699 ACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGTGAGTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGG
 N Y K T T P P V L D S D G S F F L Y S K L T V D K S R
 35 2779 TGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAGAGCCTCTCCCT
 W Q Q G N V F S C S V M H E A L H N H Y T Q K S L S L
 2859 GTCTCCGGGTAAATGAGTGCGACGGCCGGCAAGCCCCCGCTCCCCGGGCTCTCGCGGTGCGACAGGATGCTTGGCAGT
 S P G K
 40 2939 ACCCCCTGTACATACTTCCCGGGCGCCAGCATGGAATAAA GCACCCAGCGCTGCCCTGGGGCCCTGCGAGACTGTGAT
 3019 GGTCTTTTCCACGGGTACAGCCGAGTCTGAGGCCTGAGTGGCATGAGGGAGGCAGAGCGGGTCCCCTGTCCCCACACTG
 3099 GCCCAGGCTGTGACGGTGTGCTTGGGCGCCTAGGCTGGGGCTCAGCCAGGGGCTGCCCTCGGCAGGGTGGGGGATTTCG
 3179 CAGCGTGGCCCTCCCTCCAGCAGCACCTGCCCCGGGCTGGGCGACGGGAAGCCCTAGGAGCCCTGGGGACAGACACACA
 3259 GCCCCTGCCTCTGTAGGAGACTGTCTGTGTGAGCGCCCTGTCTCCGACCTCCATGCCCACTCGGGGGCATGCCTA
 45 3339 GTCCATGTGCGTAGGGACAGGCCCTCCCTCACCCATCTACCCACAGGCACTAACCCCTGGCTGCCCTGCCAGCCCTCGC
 3419 ACCCGCATGGGGACACAACCGACTCCGGGGACATGACTCTCGGGCCCTGTGGAGGGACTGGTGCAGATGCCACACACA
 3499 CACTCAGCCCAGACCCGTTCAACAAACCCCGCACTGAGGTTGGCCGGCCACACGGCCACACACACAGTGCACGCCT
 3579 CACACACGGAGCCTCACCCGGGCGAAGTGACAGCAACCCAGACAGCAAGGTCTCGCACAGTGAACACTCCTCGGA
 3659 CACAGGCCCCACAGAGCCCCACGGGCACTCAAGGCCACAGAGCCTCTCGGCAGCTTCTCCACATGTGACCTGCTCAG
 50 3739 ACAAAACCCAGCCCTCTCTCACAAGGGTGCCCCCTGAGCCGCCACACACACAGGGGATCACACACCGTCACGTCCC
 3819 TGGCCCTGGCCCACTTCCAGTGCCGCCCTTCCCTGCAGGATCC (SEQ ID NO:16)

Human constant region DNA sequences can be isolated in accordance with well
 known procedures from a variety of human cells, but preferably from immortalized B-
 55 cells. Suitable source cells for the polynucleotide sequences and host cells for
 immunoglobulin expression and secretion can be obtained from a number of sources well-
 known in the art.

In addition to the humanized immunoglobulins specifically described herein, other
 "substantially homologous" modified immunoglobulins can be readily designed and

manufactured utilizing various recombinant DNA techniques well known to those skilled in the art. For example, the framework regions can vary from the native sequences at the primary structure level by several amino acid substitutions, terminal and intermediate additions and deletions, and the like. Moreover, a variety of different human framework
5 regions may be used singly or in combination as a basis for the humanized immunoglobulins of the present invention. In general, modifications of the genes may be readily accomplished by a variety of well-known techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis.

Alternatively, polypeptide fragments comprising only a portion of the primary
10 antibody structure may be produced, which fragments possess one or more immunoglobulin activities (e.g., complement fixation activity). These polypeptide fragments may be produced by proteolytic cleavage of intact antibodies by methods well known in the art, or by inserting stop codons at the desired locations in vectors using site-directed mutagenesis, such as after CH1 to produce Fab fragments or after the hinge
15 region to produce F(ab')₂ fragments. Single chain antibodies may be produced by joining VL and VH with a DNA linker.

As stated previously, the polynucleotides will be expressed in hosts after the sequences have been operably linked to (i.e., positioned to ensure the functioning of) an expression control sequence. These expression vectors are typically replicable in the host
20 organisms either as episomes or as an integral part of the host chromosomal DNA. Commonly, expression vectors will contain selection markers, e.g., tetracycline or neomycin, to permit detection of those cells transformed with the desired DNA sequences.

E. coli is a prokaryotic host useful particularly for cloning the polynucleotides of
25 the present invention. Other microbial hosts suitable for use include bacilli, such as *Bacillus subtilis*, and other enterobacteriaceae, such as *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, and various *Pseudomonas* species. In these prokaryotic hosts, one can also make expression vectors, which will typically contain expression control sequences compatible with the host cell (e.g., an origin of replication). In addition, any of a number of well-known promoters
30 may be present, such as the lactose promoter system, a tryptophan (trp) promoter system, a beta-lactamase promoter system, or a promoter system from phage lambda. The promoters will typically control expression, optionally with an operator sequence, and

have ribosome binding site sequences and the like, for initiating and completing transcription and translation.

Other microbes, such as yeast, may also be used for expression. *Saccharomyces* is a preferred host, with suitable vectors having expression control sequences, such as
5 promoters, including 3-phosphoglycerate kinase or other glycolytic enzymes, and an origin of replication, termination sequences and the like as desired.

In addition to microorganisms, mammalian tissue cell culture may also be used to express and produce the polypeptides of the present invention. Eukaryotic cells are actually preferred, because a number of suitable host cell lines capable of secreting intact
10 immunoglobulins have been developed in the art, and include the CHO cell lines, various COS cell lines, Syrian Hamster Ovary cell lines, HeLa cells, preferably myeloma cell lines, transformed B-cells, human embryonic kidney cell lines, or hybridomas. Expression vectors for these cells can include expression control sequences, such as an origin of replication, a promoter, an enhancer, and necessary processing information sites,
15 such as ribosome binding sites, RNA splice sites, polyadenylation sites, and transcriptional terminator sequences. Preferred expression control sequences are promoters derived from immunoglobulin genes, SV40, Adenovirus, Bovine Papilloma Virus, cytomegalovirus and the like.

The vectors containing the polynucleotide sequences of interest (e.g., the heavy
20 and light chain encoding sequences and expression control sequences) can be transferred into the host cell by well-known methods, which vary depending on the type of cellular host. For example, calcium chloride transfection is commonly utilized for prokaryotic cells, whereas calcium phosphate treatment or electroporation may be used for other cellular hosts.

25 Once expressed, the antibodies can be purified according to standard procedures, including ammonium sulfate precipitation, ion exchange, affinity, reverse phase, hydrophobic interaction column chromatography, gel electrophoresis, and the like. Substantially pure immunoglobulins of at least about 90 to 95% homogeneity are preferred, and 98 to 99% or more homogeneity most preferred, for pharmaceutical uses.
30 Once purified, partially or to homogeneity as desired, the polypeptides may then be used therapeutically or prophylactically, as directed herein.

The antibodies (including immunologically reactive fragments) are administered to a subject at risk for or exhibiting A β -related symptoms or pathology such as clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical amyloid angiopathy, using standard administration techniques, preferably peripherally (*i.e.* not by administration into the central nervous system) by intravenous, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, pulmonary, transdermal, intramuscular, intranasal, buccal, sublingual, or suppository administration. Although the antibodies may be administered directly into the ventricular system, spinal fluid, or brain parenchyma, and techniques for addressing these locations are well known in the art, it is not necessary to utilize these more difficult procedures. The antibodies of the invention are effective when administered by the more simple techniques that rely on the peripheral circulation system. The advantages of the present invention include the ability of the antibody to exert its beneficial effects even though not provided directly to the central nervous system itself. Indeed, it has been demonstrated that the amount of antibody that crosses the blood-brain barrier is $\leq 0.1\%$ of plasma levels.

The pharmaceutical compositions for administration are designed to be appropriate for the selected mode of administration, and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as, buffers, surfactants, preservatives, solubilizing agents, isotonicity agents, stabilizing agents and the like are used as appropriate. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton PA, latest edition, incorporated herein by reference, provides a compendium of formulation techniques as are generally known to practitioners.

The concentration of the humanized antibody in formulations may range from as low as about 0.1% to as much as 15 or 20% by weight and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities, and so forth, in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected. Thus, a pharmaceutical composition for injection could be made up to contain in 1 mL of phosphate buffered saline from 1 to 100 mg of the humanized antibody of the present invention. The formulation could be sterile filtered after making the formulation, or otherwise made microbiologically acceptable. A typical composition for intravenous infusion could have a volume as much as 250 mL of fluid, such as sterile Ringer's solution, and 1-100 mg per mL, or more in antibody concentration. Therapeutic agents of the invention can be frozen or lyophilized for storage and

reconstituted in a suitable sterile carrier prior to use. Lyophilization and reconstitution can lead to varying degrees of antibody activity loss (e.g. with conventional immune globulins, IgM antibodies tend to have greater activity loss than IgG antibodies). Dosages may have to be adjusted to compensate. The pH of the formulation will be selected to
5 balance antibody stability (chemical and physical) and comfort to the patient when administered. Generally, pH between 4 and 8 is tolerated.

Although the foregoing methods appear the most convenient and most appropriate for administration of proteins such as humanized antibodies, by suitable adaptation, other techniques for administration, such as transdermal administration and oral administration
10 may be employed provided proper formulation is designed. In addition, it may be desirable to employ controlled release formulations using biodegradable films and matrices, or osmotic mini-pumps, or delivery systems based on dextran beads, alginate, or collagen. In summary, formulations are available for administering the antibodies of the invention and are well-known in the art and may be chosen from a variety of options.
15 Typical dosage levels can be optimized using standard clinical techniques and will be dependent on the mode of administration and the condition of the patient.

The following examples are intended to illustrate but not to limit the invention. Because the examples here describe experiments conducted in murine systems, the use of *murine monoclonal antibodies* is satisfactory. However, in the treatment methods of the
20 invention intended for human use, humanized forms of the antibodies with the immunospecificity corresponding to that of antibody 3D6 are preferred.

Example 1

Synthesis of Humanized Antibody 3D6

25 Cells and antibodies. Mouse myeloma cell line Sp2/0 was obtained from ATCC (Manassas, VA) and maintained in DME medium containing 10% FBS (Cat # SH30071.03, HyClone, Logan, UT) in a 37°C CO₂ incubator. Mouse 3D6 hybridoma cells were first grown in RPMI-1640 medium containing 10% FBS (HyClone), 10 mM HEPES, 2 mM glutamine, 0.1 mM non-essential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 25
30 µg/ml gentamicin, and then expanded in serum-free media (Hybridoma SFM, Cat # 12045-076, Life Technologies, Rockville, MD) containing 2% low Ig FBS (Cat # 30151.03, HyClone) to a 1.5 liter volume in roller bottles. Mouse monoclonal antibody

3D6 (Mu3D6) was purified from the culture supernatant by affinity chromatography using a protein-G Sepharose column. Biotinylated Mu3D6 was prepared using EZ-Link Sulfo-NHS-LC-LC-Biotin (Cat # 21338ZZ, Pierce, Rockford, IL).

Cloning of variable region cDNAs. Total RNA was extracted from approximately 5 10⁷ hybridoma cells using TRIzol reagent (Cat. # 15596-026 Life Technologies) and poly(A)⁺ RNA was isolated with the PolyA Tract mRNA Isolation System (Cat. # Z5310, Promega, Madison, WI) according to the suppliers' protocols. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized using the SMARTTMRACE cDNA Amplification Kit (Cat. # K1811-1, Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) following the supplier's protocol. The variable region cDNAs 10 for the light and heavy chains were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using 3' primers that anneal respectively to the mouse kappa and gamma chain constant regions, and a 5' universal primer provided in the SMARTTMRACE cDNA Amplification Kit. For VL PCR, the 3' primer has the sequence:

15 5' -TATAGAGCTCAAGCTTGGATGGTGGGAAGATGGATACAGTTGGTGC-3'
[SEQ ID NO:13]

with residues 17- 46 hybridizing to the mouse Ck region. For VH PCR, the 3' primers have the degenerate sequences:

20 5' -TATAGAGCTCAAGCTTCCAGTGGATAGACCGATGGGGCTGTCGTTTGGC-3'
A G T
T
[SEQ ID NO:14]

25 with residues 17 - 50 hybridizing to mouse gamma chain CH1. The VL and VH cDNAs were subcloned into pCR4Blunt-TOPO vector (Cat. # 45-0031, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequence determination. DNA sequencing was carried out by PCR cycle sequencing reactions with fluorescent dideoxy chain terminators (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, 30 CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The sequencing reactions were analyzed on a Model 377 DNA Sequencer (Applied Biosystems).

Construction of humanized 3D6 (Hu3D6) variable regions. Humanization of the mouse antibody V regions was carried out as outlined by Queen et al., (1989), *op. cit.* The human V region framework used as acceptor for Mu3D6 CDRs was chosen based on

sequence homology. The computer programs ABMOD and ENCAD [Levitt, M., J. Mol. Biol. 168:595-620 (1983)] were used to construct a molecular model of the variable regions. Amino acids in the humanized V regions that were predicted to have contact with CDRs were substituted with the corresponding residues of Mu3D6. This was done at residues 49, 73, and 98 in the heavy chain and at residue 41 in the light chain. The amino acids in the humanized V region that were found to be rare in the same V-region subgroup were changed to the consensus amino acids to eliminate potential immunogenicity. This was done at residues 6 and 91 in the heavy chain.

The light and heavy chain variable region genes were constructed and amplified using eight overlapping synthetic oligonucleotides ranging in length from approximately 65 to 80 bases [He, X. Y., et al., J. Immunol. 160: 029-1035 (1998)]. The oligonucleotides were annealed pairwise and extended with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, yielding four double-stranded fragments. The resulting fragments were denatured, annealed pairwise, and extended with Klenow, yielding two fragments. These fragments were denatured, annealed pairwise, and extended once again, yielding a full-length gene. The resulting product was amplified by PCR using the Expand High Fidelity PCR System (Cat. # 1 732 650, Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN). The PCR-amplified fragments were gel-purified and cloned into pCR4Blunt-TOPO vector. After sequence confirmation, the VL and VH genes were digested with MluI and XbaI, gel-purified, and subcloned respectively into vectors for expression of light and heavy chains to make pVk-Hu3D6 and pVg1-Hu3D6 [Co, M. S., et al., J. Immunol. 148:1149-1154 (1992)]. The mature humanized 3D6 antibody expressed from these plasmids has the light chain of SEQ ID NO:11 and the heavy chain of SEQ ID NO:12.

Stable transfection. Stable transfection into mouse myeloma cell line Sp2/0 was accomplished by electroporation using a Gene Pulser apparatus (BioRad, Hercules, CA) at 360 V and 25 μ F as described (Co, et al., 1992, *op. cit.*). Before transfection, pVk-Hu3D6 and pVg1-Hu3D6 plasmid DNAs were linearized using FspI and BstZ171, respectively. Approximately 10^7 Sp2/0 cells were transfected with 20 μ g of pVk-Hu3D6 and 40 μ g of pVg1-Hu3D6. The transfected cells were suspended in DME medium containing 10% FBS and plated into several 96-well plates. After 48 hr, selection media (DME medium containing 10% FBS, HT media supplement, 0.3 mg/ml xanthine and 1 μ g/ml mycophenolic acid) was applied. Approximately 10 days after the initiation of the

selection, culture supernatants were assayed for antibody production by ELISA as shown below. High yielding clones were expanded in DME medium containing 10% FBS and further analyzed for antibody expression. Selected clones were then adapted to growth in Hybridoma SFM.

5 Measurement of antibody expression by ELISA. Wells of a 96-well ELISA plate (Nunc-Immuno plate, Cat # 439454, NalgeNunc, Naperville, IL) were coated with 100 μ l of 1 μ g/ml goat anti-human IgG, Fc γ fragment specific, polyclonal antibodies (Cat # 109-005-098, Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) in 0.2 M sodium carbonate-bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.4) overnight at 4°C. After washing with Washing Buffer (PBS
10 containing 0.1% Tween 20), wells were blocked with 400 μ l of Superblock Blocking Buffer (Cat # 37535, Pierce) for 30 min and then washed with Washing Buffer. Samples containing Hu3D6 were appropriately diluted in ELISA Buffer (PBS containing 1% BSA and 0.1% Tween 20) and applied to ELISA plates (100 μ l per well). As a standard, humanized anti-CD33 IgG1 monoclonal antibody HuM195 (Co, *et al.*, 1992, *op. cit.*) was
15 used. The ELISA plate was incubated for 2 hr at room temperature and the wells were washed with Washing Buffer. Then, 100 μ l of 1/1,000-diluted HRP-conjugated goat anti-human kappa polyclonal antibodies (Cat # 1050-05, Southern Biotechnology, Birmingham, AL) in ELISA Buffer was applied to each well. After incubating for 1 hr at room temperature and washing with Washing Buffer, 100 μ l of ABTS substrate (Cat #s
20 507602 and 506502, Kirkegaard and Perry Laboratories, Gaithersburg, MD) was added to each well. Color development was stopped by adding 100 μ l of 2% oxalic acid per well. Absorbance was read at 415 nm using an OPTImax microplate reader (Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA).

Purification of Hu3D6. One of the high Hu3D6-expressing Sp2/0 stable
25 transfectants (clone #40) was adapted to growth in Hybridoma SFM and expanded to 2 liters in roller bottles. Spent culture supernatant was harvested when cell viability reached 10% or below and loaded onto a protein-A Sepharose column. The column was washed with PBS before the antibody was eluted with 0.1 M glycine-HCl (pH 2.5), 0.1 M NaCl. The eluted protein was dialyzed against 3 changes of 2 liters of PBS and filtered
30 through a 0.2 μ m filter prior to storage at 4°C. Antibody concentration was determined by measuring absorbance at 280 nm (1 mg/ml = 1.4 A₂₈₀). SDS-PAGE in Tris-glycine buffer was performed according to standard procedures on a 4-20% gradient gel (Cat #

EC6025, Novex, San Diego, CA). Purified humanized 3D6 antibody is reduced and run on an SDS- PAGE gel. The whole antibody shows two bands of approximate molecular weights 25 kDa and 50 kDa. These results are consistent with the molecular weights of the light chain and heavy chain, or with the molecular weight of the chain(s) comprising a
5 fragment, calculated from their amino acid compositions.

Example 2

In vitro binding properties of humanized 3D6 antibody

The binding efficacy of humanized 3D6 antibody, synthesized and purified as
10 described above, was compared with the mouse 3D6 antibody using biotinylated mouse 3D6 antibody in a comparative ELISA. Wells of a 96-well ELISA plate (Nunc-Immuno plate, Cat # 439454, NalgeNunc) were coated with 100 μ l of β -amyloid peptide (1-42) in 0.2 M sodium carbonate/bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.4) (0.3 μ g/mL) overnight at 4°C.

After washing the wells with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 0.1%
15 Tween 20 (Washing Buffer) using an ELISA plate washer, the wells were blocked by adding 300 μ L of SuperBlock reagent (Pierce) per well. After 30 minutes of blocking, the wells were washed with Washing Buffer and excess liquid was removed.

A mixture of biotinylated Mu3D6 (0.2 μ g/ml final concentration) and competitor antibody (Mu3D6 or Hu3D6; starting at 300 μ g/ml final concentration and serial 3-fold
20 dilutions) in ELISA Buffer were added in triplicate in a final volume of 100 μ l per well. As a no-competitor control, 100 μ l of 0.2 μ g/ml biotinylated Mu3D6 was added. As a background control, 100 μ l of ELISA Buffer was added. The ELISA plate was incubated at room temperature for 90 min. After washing the wells with Washing Buffer, 100 μ l of 1 μ g/ml HRP-conjugated streptavidin (Cat # 21124, Pierce) was added to each well. The
25 plate was incubated at room temperature for 30 min and washed with Washing Buffer. For color development, 100 μ l/well of ABTS Peroxidase Substrate (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories) was added. Color development was stopped by adding 100 μ l/well of 2% oxalic acid. Absorbance was read at 415 nm. The absorbances were plotted against the log of the competitor concentration, curves were fit to the data points (using Prism) and
30 the IC50 was determined for each antibody using methods well-known in the art.

The mean IC50 for mouse 3D6 was 2.7 μ g/mL (three separate experiments, standard deviation = 0.6 μ g/mL) and for humanized 3D6 was 3.3 μ g/mL (three separate

experiments, standard deviation = 0.8 µg/mL). A second set of three experiments was carried out, essentially as described above, and the mean IC50 for mouse 3D6 was determined to be 3.97 µg/mL (SD = 0.15 µg/mL) and for humanized 3D6, the IC50 was determined to be 3.97 µg/mL (SD = 0.20 µg/mL). On the basis of these results, we
5 conclude that humanized 3D6 has binding properties that are very similar to those of the mouse antibody 3D6. Therefore, we expect that humanized 3D6 has very similar *in vitro* and *in vivo* activities compared with mouse 3D6 and will exhibit in humans the same effects demonstrated with mouse 3D6 in mice.

10

Example 3

In vitro binding properties of mouse and humanized antibodies 3D6

Antibody affinity ($KD = Kd / Ka$) was determined using a BIAcore biosensor 2000 and data analyzed with BIAevaluation (v. 3.1) software. A capture antibody (rabbit anti-mouse or anti-human IgG) was coupled via free amine groups to carboxyl groups on flow
15 cell 2 of a biosensor chip (CM5) using N-ethyl-N-dimethylaminopropyl carbodiimide and N-hydroxysuccinimide (EDC/NHS). A non-specific rabbit IgG was coupled to flow cell 1 as a background control. Monoclonal antibodies were captured to yield 300 resonance units (RU). Amyloid-beta 1-40 or 1-42 (Biosource International, Inc.) was then flowed over the chip at decreasing concentrations (1000 to 0.1 times KD). To regenerate the
20 chip, bound anti-Aβ antibody was eluted from the chip using a wash with glycine-HCl (pH 2). A control injection containing no amyloid-beta served as a control for baseline subtraction. Sensorgrams demonstrating association and dissociation phases were analyzed to determine Kd and Ka. The affinity (KD) of mouse antibody 3D6 for Aβ 1-42 was determined to be 2.4 nM, and the affinity of humanized 3D6, prepared essentially as
25 described in Example 1, was determined to be 2.3 nM.

Example 4

Epitope mapping of mouse and humanized 3D6

The BIAcore is an automated biosensor system for measuring molecular
30 interactions [Karlsson R., *et al. J. Immunol. Methods* 145:229-240 (1991)]. The advantage of the BIAcore over other binding assays is that binding of the antigen can be measured without having to label or immobilize the antigen (i.e. the antigen maintains a

more native conformation). The BIAcore methodology was used to assess the binding of various amyloid-beta peptide fragments to either mouse 3D6 or humanized 3D6 (prepared substantially as described in Example 1). All dilutions were made with HEPES buffered saline containing Tween 20. A single concentration of a variety of fragments of human A β or mouse A β 1-40 (BioSource International) was used. Human amyloid beta fragments 1-10 and 1-20 bound to mouse 3D6 and to humanized 3D6, while human A β fragments 10-20 and 16-25 did not bind to either antibody. Neither mouse 3D6 nor humanized 3D6 bound mouse A β 1-40. Using this methodology, the binding epitope for both mouse and humanized 3D6 appears to be between amino acids 1 and 10 of human A β .

Example 5

Effects of administration of 3D6

Unless otherwise stated, all studies used APP^{V717F} (PDAPP) transgenic mice, and all injections were i.p. In general, a control group of mice received injections of saline.

Six weeks of weekly injection of 360 μ g of 3D6 in old, hemizygous mice (24 month) lowered hippocampal insoluble A β_{total} by 10% and A β 1-42 by 1% (N.S., not statistically significant) in 9 animals per control group and 10 animals per antibody group. In the cortex, mean insoluble A β_{total} was lower by 33% and A β 1-42 by 47% ($p < 0.05$), while insoluble A β 1-40 increased by 100%.

In hemizygous, 4 month old mice, administration of 360 μ g of 3D6 per animal: 1) raised average plasma A β 1-40 and A β 1-42 levels approximately 6-fold and 9-fold, respectively, by 24 hours after administration; and 2) had no significant effect on soluble A β 1-40 in the cortex after 24 hours compared with saline control (5 animals per group). In another study with hemizygous, 3 month old mice, administration of 360 μ g of 3D6 per animal raised average plasma A β 1-42 levels approximately 8-fold by 24 hours after administration.

Administration of 360 μ g of 3D6 per animal (5 animals per group, saline control): raised average plasma A β 1-40 and A β 1-42 levels approximately 92-fold and 32-fold, respectively, by 24 hours after administration ($p < 0.05$); lowered cortical insoluble A β 1-40 by 42% ($p < 0.05$) and A β 1-42 by 27% (N.S.), but increased A β_{total} by 35% (N.S.); had no consistent or significant effect on soluble or insoluble A β 1-40, A β 1-42, or A β_{total} in

the hippocampus after 24 hours; in the cerebellum, increased soluble A β 1-42 by 80% ($p < 0.001$) and A β_{total} by 68% (N.S.), but lowered soluble A β 1-40 by 6% (N.S.); and in the cerebellum, lowered insoluble A β 1-40, A β 1-42, and A β_{total} by 35% ($p < 0.01$), 21% (N.S.), and 12% (N.S.), respectively.

- 5 In young mice, administration of 360 μg of 3D6 per animal (5 per group): 1) raised average plasma A β 1-42 levels approximately 3-fold by 24 hours after administration; and 2) in the cortex, lowered insoluble A β 1-40 about 10% and increased insoluble A β 1-42 about 12%.

10 Studies were conducted to assess the effects of 3D6 on formation of stable A β :antibody complexes in biological fluids, plasma A β concentrations acutely after administration, cognitive performance after acute or chronic administration, and guanidine-extracted and immunohistochemically-detected A β deposition (in brain) after chronic administration.

15 Mice (3 months of age) were injected with 360 μg of 3D6. Twenty-four hours following antibody administration plasma was collected and proteins were resolved by gel electrophoresis under native (non-denaturing conditions) on a polyacrylamide gel. Following transfer of size fractionated proteins to a solid matrix, complexes were immunodetected with biotinylated antibody and visualized with enhanced chemiluminescence. Unlike certain other anti-A β antibodies, no complex was detected
20 with 3D6.

 Young (2-3 months of age) mice were injected with 3D6. At various times following antibody administration, plasma was collected and various A β species were determined by a sandwich ELISA. Administration of 3D6 resulted in a dose-and time-dependent increase in plasma A β levels. A β_{1-40} levels increased to a greater degree than
25 A β_{1-42} levels following 3D6 administration. In an additional study, young APP^{V717F} tg mice were treated with 360 μg 3D6 and plasma A β levels were measured at 0.5, 3, 6, and 24 h following injection. 3D6 increased plasma A β levels in a time-dependent manner.

 Extensive behavioral characterization of APP^{V717F} tg mice has been performed using several memory paradigms (bar-press, 8 arm-radial maze, object recognition).
30 These mice are impaired in several learning and memory tasks, and deficits in the object recognition (OR) task worsen with age. Therefore, the OR task has been used to assess

learning and memory in APP^{V717F} tg mice. Performance in the OR task is preferentially dependent on the integrity of the medial temporal lobe (perirhinal and entorhinal cortices). The OR test relies on the spontaneous tendency of rodents to preferentially explore a novel versus familiar object.

5 On the first day of testing, mice were allowed to habituate to an open field chamber for 50 minutes. The following day, mice were placed back into the open field for two 10-min trials. During trial one, mice were allowed to explore the open field in the presence of an object (e.g., marble or die). Following a 3-hr inter-trial delay, mice were placed back into the open field with the familiar object (the same object explored
10 previously during trial 1) as well as a novel object. The time spent exploring the novel object as well as the familiar object was recorded and a recognition index (the ratio of time spent exploring the novel object x 100/ total time spent exploring both objects) was calculated for each mouse. Administration of 360 µg of 3D6 per animal 24 hours prior to the habituation session in 11-12 month old APP^{V717F} tg mice improved OR performance
15 in 2 of 8 mice tested ($p < 0.05$).

 Homozygous tg mice (5-6 months old) were administered weekly injections of PBS and 72, 217, and 360 µg of a non-specific IgG or 3D6 (n = 19-30) for 5 months. At necropsy, the brains were removed and processed for Aβ ELISA assays and immunohistochemical analysis of parenchymal Aβ burden. Cortical and hippocampal
20 tissues were homogenized in PBS. PBS-insoluble Aβ was subsequently extracted from the pellets by homogenization in 5.5 M guanidine-HCl. Following homogenization, the samples were nutated for at least 24 h prior to centrifugation and collection of the guanidine extract. PBS-soluble and guanidine-extracted tissue preparations were stored at -80°C for subsequent Aβ ELISA determinations. Immunohistochemical (IHC) analysis
25 of parenchymal Aβ burden was carried out as follows. Eight (8) µm paraffin embedded paraformaldehyde fixed tissues were labeled with rabbit polyclonal anti-Aβ antibody (against Aβ 15-30) and followed by anti-rabbit IgG fluorescent detection. Eight (8) sections of brain (7 IHC, 1 control) were examined from each animal. Treatment with 3D6 (360 µg) markedly and significantly reduced cortical guanidine-extracted Aβ1-42 (by
30 ELISA) and cortical and hippocampal Aβ plaque burden (by IHC), but no effect was observed at lower 3D6 doses. Although no effect on guanidine extracted Aβ1-42 was

observed at lower 3D6 doses, these doses significantly reduced cortical and hippocampal A β plaque burden (by IHC).

Radiolabeled (15 μ Ci/mouse, 0.5 mg/mouse) 3D6 was administered to ICR (non-transgenic) mice in order to evaluate kinetics and brain distribution of the antibody after administration by the intravenous route. Plasma kinetics for 3D6 immunoreactivity demonstrated a half-life of elimination of approximately 5 days. TCA-precipitable radioactivity was greater than 95% of the total plasma counts throughout the study, and declined in the plasma compartment with a terminal half-life of 3-4 days. The observation that plasma radioactivity remained predominantly TCA-precipitable throughout the study suggests that the radiolabeled antibody was not significantly proteolytically degraded, nor was the 125-I label cleaved from the antibody over the time course studied. The shapes of the concentration versus time profiles as measured by ELISA and radioactivity were generally similar, with some differences in the terminal phases. There was no apparent accumulation of radiolabel in any tissue, including brain.

Distribution of radioactivity to the brain was minimal. The amount of radioactivity associated with the brain samples in this experiment cannot be clearly distinguished from contamination by the blood compartment during tissue processing or from antibody associated with endothelial cells in the brain vasculature.

Nine month old, hemizygous mice received PBS, a non-specific IgG, or 3D6 (500 μ g/week) by weekly injection for six months (PBS, 11 animals; IgG, 13 animals; and 3D6, 14 animals). Weak, but statistically significant, A β lowering in the cortex (compared to IgG) and hippocampus (compared to IgG or combined PBS/IgG controls) was seen. Immunohistochemical (IHC) analysis showed strong reductions in A β plaque burden in the cortex and hippocampus of 3D6-treated mice (94% and 85% reductions, respectively, versus PBS control; $p < 0.05$, and $p < 0.01$, respectively).

Example 6

Administration of humanized 3D6

A preparation of an anti-A β antibody comprising a light chain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 and a heavy chain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 (a humanized 3D6) was administered as a single intravenous bolus injection to two groups of 12 male marmosets at doses of 1 and 10 mg/kg.

Concentrations of immunoreactive anti-A β antibody declined with a half-life of elimination of approximately 4 days. C_{max} and AUC parameters increased proportionally between the 1 and 10 mg/kg dose levels. The administration of humanized 3D6 to marmosets resulted in 18 or 29-fold increase in plasma A β_{1-40} immunoreactivity after 8 hours, compared with predose concentrations in the 1 and 10 mg/kg dose groups, respectively. Animals at both dose levels had concentrations of A β_{1-40} immunoreactivity above baseline levels up to 2 weeks after antibody administration. Kinetic analysis of concentrations of A β_{1-40} immunoreactivity showed that the half-life of elimination of A β_{1-40} immunoreactivity was comparable to that of the antibody (~4 days). The pharmacokinetics of humanized 3D6 were also evaluated in male *cynomolgus* monkeys after a single intravenous administration of 1 mg/kg. Analysis of immunoreactivity showed that humanized 3D6 was eliminated from the plasma with a half-life of approximately 11-12 days.

We claim:

1. Humanized 3D6 antibody.

2. A humanized antibody, or fragment thereof, comprising a humanized light chain comprising three light chain complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from the mouse monoclonal antibody 3D6 and a light chain variable region framework sequence from a human immunoglobulin light chain; and a humanized heavy chain comprising three heavy chain CDRs from the mouse monoclonal antibody 3D6 and a heavy chain variable region framework sequence from a human immunoglobulin heavy chain; wherein the light chain CDRs have the following amino acid sequences:

light chain CDR1:

1 5 10 15
Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn
(SEQ ID NO:1)

light chain CDR2:

1 5
Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser (SEQ ID NO:2)

light chain CDR3:

20 1
Trp Gln Gly Thr His Phe Pro Arg Thr (SEQ ID NO:3)

and the heavy chain CDRs have the following amino acid sequences:

heavy chain CDR1:

25 1 5
Asn Tyr Gly Met Ser (SEQ ID NO:4)

heavy chain CDR2:

1 5 10 15
30 Ser Ile Arg Ser Gly Gly Gly Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Asp Asn Val Lys Gly
(SEQ ID NO:5)

and, heavy chain CDR3:

1 5 10
35 Tyr Asp His Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ser Asp Tyr (SEQ ID NO:6).

3. A humanized antibody or fragment thereof comprising a humanized light chain variable region having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 and a humanized heavy chain variable region having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:8.

4. The humanized antibody or fragment thereof of claim 3 having a light chain variable region of the sequence given by SEQ ID NO:9 and a heavy chain variable region given by SEQ ID NO:10.
5. The humanized antibody or fragment thereof of claim 3 having a light chain of the sequence given by SEQ ID NO:11 and a heavy chain of the sequence given by SEQ ID NO:12.
6. An antibody fragment obtainable by enzymatic cleavage of the humanized antibody of any one of claims 1 - 5.
7. An Fab or F(ab')₂ fragment of any one of the humanized antibodies of claims 1 - 5.
8. The F(ab')₂ fragment of claim 7.
9. The Fab fragment of claim 7.
10. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 9, which is a single chain antibody.
11. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 10 that is an IgG₁ immunoglobulin isotype.
12. The humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 - 11, wherein the antibody or fragment thereof is produced in a host cell selected from the group consisting of a myeloma cell, a chinese hamster ovary cell, a syrian hamster ovary cell, and a human embryonic kidney cell.
13. A polynucleotide compound, comprising a sequence coding for the light chain or the heavy chain of the humanized antibody of any one of claims 1 - 12, or a fragment thereof.

14. A polynucleotide sequence, which when expressed in a suitable host cell, yields an antibody of any one of claims 1 – 12.

15. The polynucleotide of claim 13 or 14 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, and a polynucleotide comprising a sequence that codes
5 for the light chain variable region given by SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, or SEQ ID NO: 11.

16. The polynucleotide of claim 13 or 14 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and a polynucleotide comprising a sequence that codes
10 for the heavy chain variable region given by SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, or SEQ ID NO:12.

17. An expression vector for expressing the antibody of any one of claims 1 - 12 comprising the polynucleotide sequence of any one of claims 13 - 16.

18. A cell transfected with the expression vector of claim 17.

19. A cell transfected with two expression vectors of claim 17, wherein a first
15 vector comprises the polynucleotide sequence coding for the light chain and a second vector comprises the sequence coding for the heavy chain.

20. A cell that is capable of expressing the humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 – 12.

21. The cell of any one of claims 18 – 20, wherein the cell is selected from the
20 group consisting of a myeloma cell, a chinese hamster ovary cell, a syrian hamster ovary cell, and a human embryonic kidney cell.

22. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 – 12, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

23. A method of treating Down's syndrome, clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy in a human subject, comprising administering to the human subject an effective amount of a humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 – 12.

5 24. A method to inhibit the formation of A β plaque in the brain of a human subject, comprising administering to the human subject an effective amount of the humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 – 12.

 25. A method to reduce A β plaque in the brain of a human subject, comprising administering to the human subject an effective amount of a humanized antibody or
10 fragment of any one of claims 1 – 12.

 26. The method of either of claims 24 – 25, wherein the subject is diagnosed with clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

 27. The method of any one of claims 24 – 25, wherein the subject is not
15 diagnosed with clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

 28. Use of the humanized antibody or a fragment thereof according to any one of Claims 1 – 12 for the manufacture of a medicament, including prolonged expression of recombinant sequences of the antibody or antibody fragment in human tissues, for treating
20 clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

 29. Use of the humanized antibody or fragment of any one of claims 1 – 12 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating Alzheimer's disease.

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 100 105 110
 Cys Trp Gln Gly Thr His Phe Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys
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 Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro
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(54) Title: HUMANIZED ANTIBODIES

(57) Abstract: Humanized forms of mouse antibody 3D6 that retain the binding properties of mouse 3D6 are disclosed. Also disclosed are processes for making the humanized antibody, intermediates for making the humanized antibodies, including, nucleotide sequences, vectors, transformed host cells, and methods of using the humanized antibody to treat, prevent, alleviate, reverse, or otherwise ameliorate symptoms or pathology or both, that are associated with Down's syndrome or pre-clinical or clinical Alzheimer's disease or cerebral amyloid angiopathy.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/11853

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(7) : A61K 39/395, 39/40, 39/42, C12P 21/06, 21/08, 1/20; C12N 15/00, 15/09, 15/63, 15/70, 15/74 US CL : 424/ 133.1; 435/69.1, 252.3, 320.1; 530/387.3 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
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Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	BARD, F., et al., Antibodies Against ABeta Reduce Amyloid Burden In Vivo. Society for Neuroscience Abstracts. 04 November 2000, Vol. 26, No. 1-2, page 1059, see entire document.	1-29
Y	SCHENK, D., et al., Immunization with amyloid-beta attenuates Alzheimer-disease-like pathology in the PDAPP mouse. Nature. 08 July 1999, Vol. 400, pages 173-177, see entire document.	1-29
Y	RUKER, F., et al., Expression of a Human Monoclonal Anti-HIV-1 Antibody in CHO Cells. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 27 December 1991, Vol. 646, pages 212-219, see entire document.	1-29
Y	WO 00/72880 A2 (NEURALAB LIMITED) 07 December 2000, see entire document.	1-29
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"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 December 2002 (23.12.2002)		Date of mailing of the international search report 09 APR 2003
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